

report was usually accepted and the operations counted as a single establishment. Separate reports were frequently furnished for open-pit and underground operations. but consolidated reports were made for most industries. Such consolidation is very important in the anthracite industry.

Census tabulations of establishment reports differ substantially from those prepared on a company basis which not only combine activities at different locations (thereby eliminating interplant transfers), but also include the manufacturing activities of companies primarily engaged in mining. Census figures also differ to some extent from other surveys based on establishment reports where the definition of an establishment as to location and line of activity is not so rigidly applied.

Establishment counts shown in the 1963 census are closely comparable with those for most earlier years, except that the collection of district reports for operators of oil- and gas-field properties in Louisiana, Texas, and New Mexico increased the establishment counts significantly for these areas while providing a substantial amount of detailed information not previously available for each of the districts. However, for some census years, such

as 1929 and 1919, consolidated reports covering two or more operations appear to have been accepted to a greater extent than in 1963.

## 7. GEOGRAPHIC AREAS

In order to present census data at an intermediate level between the United States and the individual 50 States, the Census Bureau has used regional groupings for over a century. Beginning with the 1909 Census of Mines and Quarries, the present nine geographic divisions have been used. Beginning with the 1954 census, the nine divisions were grouped further into four broad geographic regions: Northeast, North Central, South, and West.

Not only are these groupings convenient for the summary presentation of census statistics below the U.S. level, but they are also needed to present uniform geographic information for those individual industries in which application of the Census disclosure law precludes the publication of individual State figures. The relative importance of the mineral industries in 1963 among States and geographic divisions is shown in table D.

Table D. VALUE ADDED IN MINING BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1963

Division and State	Value added in mining (million dollars)	Per-cent	Division and State	Value added in mining (million dollars)	Per-cent
United States, total..	15,910	100.	South Atlantic — Continued	145	0.9
Maine .....	1	(2)	West Virginia .....	596	3.7
New Hampshire .....	2	(7)	North Carolina .....	32	0.2
Vermont .....	9	0.1	South Carolina .....	19	0.1
Rhode Island .....	17	0.1	Georgia .....	76	0.5
Connecticut .....	2	(2)	Florida .....	109	0.7
.....	11	0.1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	337	2.1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York .....	130	0.8	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey .....	55	0.3	.....	119	.....

Pennsylvania	555	3.5	Mississippi	201	1.3
East North Central	1,043	6.6	Arkansas	7,802	49.0
Ohio	224	1.4	Louisiana	110	0.7
Indiana	108	0.7	Oklahoma	2,640	16.6
Illinois	451	2.8	Texas	806	5.1
Michigan	223	1.4		4,246	26.7
Wisconsin	37	0.2			10
West North Central	1,069	6.7	Idaho	40	0.3
	100	0.7	Wyoming	453	2.8
		0.5	Colorado	253	1.6
Missouri	66	0.4	New Mexico	650	4.1
North Dakota	74	0.5		800	5.0
South Dakota	26	0.2	Utah	268	1.7
Nebraska	69	0.4	Nevada	40	0.3
	433	2.7		24	0.2
South Atlantic	1,012	6.4		18	0.1
Delaware		0.2	California	1,253	7.9
District of Columbia	1	0.2	Alaska	53	0.3
			Hawaii	5	0.3

(Z) Less than 0.05 percent.